

SENATE RECORD VOTE ANALYSIS

104th Congress
1st Session

Vote No. 458

September 21, 1995, 7:39 p.m.
Page S-14081 Temp. Record

FOREIGN OPERATIONS APPROPRIATIONS/Final Passage

SUBJECT: Foreign Operations, Export Financing, and Related Programs Appropriations Bill for fiscal year 1996 . .
. H.R. 1868. Final passage, as amended.

ACTION: BILL PASSED, 91-9

SYNOPSIS: As passed, H.R. 1868, the Foreign Operations, Export Financing, and Related Programs Appropriations Bill for fiscal year 1996, will provide a total of \$12.34 billion in new budget authority for foreign aid programs in fiscal year (FY) 1996. This amount is \$2.43 billion below the President's request, and \$1.19 billion below the FY 1995 appropriated amount. Details are provided below.

Title I, Export and investment assistance, \$693.5 million (a decrease of 5 percent), including:

- \$751.4 million for the Export-Import Bank;
- a net of -\$97.5 million for the Overseas Private Investment Corporation (OPIC; OPIC returns more to the Treasury than it receives in subsidies); and
- \$40 million for the Trade and Development Agency.

Title II, Bilateral economic assistance, \$7.017 billion, including:

- \$2.097 billion for economic assistance (a decrease of 16 percent; this new account will combine funding for the Development Assistance Fund, the Development Fund for Africa, the African Development Foundation, and the Inter-American Foundation; \$350 million of this amount will be earmarked for the Agency for International Development's (AID's) Office of Population);
- \$2.015 billion for the Middle East Fund (including \$1.2 billion for Israel and \$815 million for Egypt);
- \$355 million for Eastern Europe;
- \$705 million for Assistance to the former Soviet Union (with earmarks of \$225 million for Ukraine, \$85 million for Armenia, \$30 million for Georgia; \$15 million for family planning; and \$17.1 million for the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) to combat organized crime in the former Soviet Union);
- \$200 million for the Peace Corps;

(See other side)

YEAS (91)				NAYS (9)		NOT VOTING (0)	
Republican (49 or 91%)		Democrats (42 or 91%)		Republicans (5 or 9%)	Democrats (4 or 9%)	Republicans (0)	Democrats (0)
Abraham	Hutchison	Akaka	Johnston	Craig	Bingaman		
Ashcroft	Inhofe	Baucus	Kennedy	Faircloth	Byrd		
Bennett	Jeffords	Biden	Kerrey	Helms	Hollings		
Bond	Kassebaum	Boxer	Kerry	Kempthorne	Nunn		
Brown	Kyl	Bradley	Kohl	Smith			
Burns	Lott	Breaux	Lautenberg				
Campbell	Lugar	Bryan	Leahy				
Chafee	Mack	Bumpers	Levin				
Coats	McCain	Conrad	Lieberman				
Cochran	McConnell	Daschle	Mikulski				
Cohen	Murkowski	Dodd	Moseley-Braun				
Coverdell	Nickles	Dorgan	Moynihan				
D'Amato	Packwood	Exon	Murray				
DeWine	Pressler	Feingold	Pell				
Dole	Roth	Feinstein	Pryor				
Domenici	Santorum	Ford	Reid				
Frist	Shelby	Glenn	Robb				
Gorton	Simpson	Graham	Rockefeller				
Gramm	Snowe	Harkin	Sarbanes				
Grams	Specter	Heflin	Simon				
Grassley	Stevens	Inouye	Wellstone				
Gregg	Thomas						
Hatch	Thompson						
Hatfield	Thurmond						
	Warner						

EXPLANATION OF ABSENCE:

- 1—Official Business
- 2—Necessarily Absent
- 3—Illness
- 4—Other

SYMBOLS:

- AY—Announced Yea
- AN—Announced Nay
- PY—Paired Yea
- PN—Paired Nay

- \$170 million for international narcotics control; and
- \$671 million for migration and refugee assistance.

Title III, military assistance, \$3.143 billion, including:

● \$1.8 billion for Israel; \$1.3 billion for Egypt; \$224 million for Greece; \$320 million for Turkey; no aid for Zaire, Sudan, Peru, Liberia, or Guatemala; and aid for Colombia or Bolivia may only be given for counternarcotics activities.

Title IV, multilateral economic aid, \$1.490 billion, including:

- \$920.8 million in budget authority for the World Bank (a decrease of 32 percent);
- \$1.230 billion for the International Monetary Fund (a decrease of 32 percent); and
- \$260 million for U.S. Voluntary Contributions to International Organizations (the United Nations); no more than \$35 million will be used to support the activities of the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA); the UNFPA is active in China, which has coercive abortion and sterilization policies; the United States specifies that the money it contributes is not part of the UNFPA funding that is used in China (see vote No. 456 for related debate).

Other provisions include the following:

- no aid will be provided to Russia unless the President certifies that it has terminated all implementation and planning of arrangements to provide Iran with the means to develop a nuclear reactor;
- Cuba, Iraq, Libya, North Korea, Iran, Serbia, and Syria will not be eligible for any appropriated funds;
- nongovernmental organizations' eligibility for population activity funding will not be more restrictive than governments' eligibility (this section is intended to prohibit the "Mexico City policy" of Presidents Reagan and Bush, which barred using taxpayer funds from going to organizations in foreign countries that used abortion and abortion referral as a method of birth control);
- Indirect funding of Cuba, Iraq, Libya, Iran, Syria, North Korea, and China will only be allowed if it meets the "national security interest" standard;
- North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) allies and major non-NATO allies on NATO's southern and southeastern flanks will have priority for receipt of excess defense articles transferred on a grant basis;
- excess defense articles may be transferred to Estonia;
- the transition to full NATO membership for European countries emerging from communist domination will be expedited;
- \$100 million of defense articles and services from United States inventories will be provided to Bosnia-Herzegovina, subject to a lifting of the United Nations arms embargo;
- a Croatian-American Enterprise Fund will be created and will receive \$12 million for FY 1996;
- assistance to countries that export lethal military equipment to terrorist nations will be prohibited;
- assistance will be denied to countries that support the completion of the nuclear facility in Cuba;
- international narcotics control assistance to Burma (Myanmar) will be provided only after certification that such assistance is consistent with United States' human rights concerns in Burma; trade with, aid to, and travel to Burma will be prohibited unless it meets certain human rights and political conditions;
- aid to Haiti will be restricted unless it meets certain human rights conditions;
- certain presidential determinations and certifications will be required before funding is made available to the Korean Peninsula Energy Development Organization (KEDO; KEDO is a multi-country organization that was formed as part of the \$4-billion payment negotiated by President Clinton as the price North Korea demanded to stop its nuclear weapons program; KEDO will build nuclear reactors for North Korea);
- Subject to certain requirements, the President will be permitted to suspend specified restrictions on aid to the Palestinian Liberation Organization and other Palestinian entities;
- female genital mutilation of minors will be a Federal offense punishable by fines and up to 5 years in prison;
- the training of foreign police forces during and after U.S. military operations will be permitted;
- a report on the prospects for sustainable economic growth by countries receiving economic aid will be prepared;
- F-16s sold to Pakistan but not delivered due to an arms embargo will be sold and the proceeds will be used to reimburse Pakistan (see vote Nos. 452 and 454);
- aid will not be given to countries that interfere with the deliverance of U.S. humanitarian assistance, unless the President certifies that such aid is in the United States' national security interests; and
- a plan will be developed for reorganizing the United Nations.

Those favoring final passage contended:

Foreign aid has never been popular, but it is even more roundly disliked by Americans in these difficult budgetary times. Still, aid is an important tool in United States' efforts to promote its interests around the world. It would probably be a popular move with the American people to provide no aid at all, until they felt the consequences. With no aid to Israel, Egypt, or other countries in the Middle East, that region would be even more unstable and the United States could consequently be drawn into another war. With no aid to the former Soviet Union and Eastern Europe, the countries in that region could again slip into totalitarianism, and the United

SEPTEMBER 21, 1995

VOTE NO. 458

States might have to spend hundreds of billions of dollars to arm against them. If international law enforcement efforts were halted, more international criminal syndicates would harm U.S. interests both abroad and at home, including by increasing the amount of drugs flowing into the United States. If aid to promote U.S. exports were halted, hundreds of thousands of U.S. jobs would be threatened. Our point is that some foreign aid may be given for purely altruistic motives, but for nearly all foreign aid there is also a national interest at stake. This bill will provide funding with such national interests in mind. Aid will be targeted to countries and for purposes that clearly serve United States' interests. For example, funding for exports and for law enforcement efforts will be given special priority.

We are not pleased with the low level of funding we had to provide in some accounts, but we were determined to achieve substantial savings. We have succeeded in that regard--this bill will spend \$2.43 billion less than the President requested. Obviously cutting foreign assistance is not going to be the main avenue for balancing the \$1.5 trillion budget, but it is still important to be frugal. Overall, this bill carefully allocates very scarce resources in order to meet United States' interests to the maximum extent possible. We urge our colleagues to join us in voting in favor of final passage.

No arguments were expressed in opposition to final passage.